

# THE INDEPENDENT

FORTIETH YEAR

GRIMSBY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1924

\$2.00 Per Year—5 Cents a Copy

## EXHIBITION

# HOCKEY

At Grimsby Arena on  
**FRI. DEC. 5**

## BRANTFORD

(Intermediates) VS.

## GRIMSBY

Game Called at 8.15 Sharp

ADMISSION

Adults, 47c Plus Tax. Children (Under 15) 23c Plus Tax

### TIMELY TOPICS FOR THE FRUIT GROWER

#### GRAPE MIDGE IS CAUSING MUCH TROUBLE IN FRUITLAND DISTRICT

W. E. Bigger, provincial fruit pest inspector, who a year ago discovered the midge in grapes, was interviewed last week in connection with his work this season and reported that conditions throughout the fruit belt are quite satisfactory. Growers are co-operating in the work, he said, and a decided improvement is reported.

Until a year ago, when Mr. Bigger discovered the midge during inspections in the Fruitland district, this pest was unheard of. This year its numbers have increased, he reported, but the midge has been confined to the Fruitland area and has been found only in Concord, Moore's Early and Worden grapes. By spraying with arsenate of lead producers have controlled this pest to a large extent, and it is hoped to eliminate it completely within a few seasons. Careful inspection is necessary to discover its presence, and constant care is required to check it. The fact that it has increased this season is not alarming, said Mr. Bigger, as it is still well under control and can be, he thinks, confined to the Fruitland district.

The time to spray is before the blossoms open. Mr. Bigger has forwarded his information on the matter to the O. A. C., Guelph, and it is being taken up there.

During his inspection work in the vineyards Mr. Bigger found small clusters of white blossoms which appeared to have been attacked. On further examinations he found the midge—a small winged fly. It attacks the blossoms as they open and leaves from five to six small eggs, which later develop maggots. The small berries turn brown when the midge begins to feed and finally dry away. The adult deposits its eggs in the small opening of the blossom and these are hatched in seven or eight days.

The pest is something new to producers. So far as can be learned, it has never been found in any other fruit belt. It confines its activity to grapes, and there is no doubt that if not controlled, it would cause hundreds of dollars' worth of damage to crops.

"Another of the insects causing loss to the grower this season is the grape berry moth. This pest so far seems confined to a few vineyards, and in some cases this year, notably one vineyard east of Winona, it caused a loss of between five and six tons of grapes," said Mr. Bigger. "The moths appear in the spring as the shoots of the grapes are pushing out. The earlier ones lay their eggs on the blossom clusters, while that later ones deposit them on the young grapes. Flat, scale-like eggs are stuck to the surface of the stems or berries. The little larvae feed on the blossoms and small berries, webbing the clusters together.

The larvae become full grown in about three weeks. The mature larvae is about three-eighths of an inch long, green or purple in color, and with a light brown head. The larvae cuts out a piece of a leaf on three sides, folds it over and fastens the free edge to the leaf with silk, and the fold is then lined with a thin layer of silk, making a thin cocoon, in which it transforms to a light greenish brown pupa, from which the moth emerges twelve to fourteen days later. The moths of the second and later generations place their eggs on the berries and the larvae bore into them and feed on the pulp and seeds. The winter is passed in the pupal stage in the cocoons, which break off from the fallen leaves. Infested berries should be picked off and buried, the leaves should also be plowed under in the spring or fall to prevent the escape of the moths. In the spring just before blossoms open, spray with two pounds of arsenate of lead per acre in forty gallons of water. The second spraying should be made as the grapes reach blossoming, and the third spraying early in July.

"It is now known that mosaic disease is a danger in many ways to the mosaic and leaf roll of the potato and the mosaic diseases of other crop plants. The nature of the causal agents of this important disease is not yet definitely known. The infectious principle acts in all respects like bacteria, but the bodies are too small to be seen with the instruments now available. Mosaic has increased rapidly in the last three years in some sections. The Cuthbert and Marlboro are more susceptible to this disease, while the Herbert is only slightly affected. Since the bushes affected never recover, the effect of this disease on the future of the industry is apparent. The diseased plant should be taken out and burned.

"Mosaic is a plantation is noticeable from a distance because of the dwarfing of the canes, the sparse yellow foliage and this growth. Once mosaic appears in a row it soon spreads in both directions, causing long streaks in which every cane is affected. The new growth each year from the diseased roots is more dwarfed than the year previous, the leaves smaller and the fruit produced is largely worthless. Before the middle of June, the leaves show large, irregular green blisters, which arch upward. The tissue between the blisters is yellowish. Later in the

summer the leaves near the tip of the sucker show a fine, yellowish, speckled mottling. The leaves put out during very hot weather do not show the mosaic symptoms. The leaves on the fruiting canes are only about one-half the size of normal leaves and show the large green blisters on fine, yellow speckling. The fruit produced on a bush that has been diseased for more than one year is worthless. It is largely dry and seedy, and that which does develop a pulp is tasteless. A small percentage of this disease scattered through a new plantation would soon spread throughout the entire plantation. Only disease-free stock should be planted."

#### THE ONTARIO APPLE

(Editorial in Toronto Star)

It is believed in Ontario that this province produces the finest apples in the world.

Yet at the Imperial Show over in London British Columbia swept the board with her apples, with Nova Scotia second. Either the apples of this province were not exhibited, or they were not shown in their best quality, or our apples are not the world-beaters we thought they were. As an explanation this third, and last one, we shrink from and reject, and will do so unless and until the most complete evidence compels its acceptance.

The Kingston Standard feels hot about these apple prizes passing Ontario. Why, it asks, should anybody grow better Northern Apples than ours? And it again asks, why is it that for some time past the apples of British Columbia have been driving Ontario apples out of the home market?

One reason for this probably is that in our local city fruit shops the apples from British Columbia come of selected sizes each wrapped in tissue paper, packed neatly in boxes and looking like food for the angels, while our own home grown apples are too often shown in heaps of all sizes, shapes and all degrees of decay, just as they were shaken off the trees, scooped up in shovels and carted away in wagon boxes. Of course, we are rather overrating this to get the effect of emphasis, but it is at least true that all the worst apples are from near home, while the imported and far-fetched apples are fondled and favored by the perfected selling organization which takes care of them from the orchard to the shop window.

Any Ontario man traveling to the coast twenty years ago used to see British Columbia apples in the C. P. R. diners and found them beautiful table ornaments but poor fruit. This is no longer so. The apples of British Columbia are a wonderful fruit and we have nothing but praise for them. But they are so because apple culture has been persevered in and selling intelligence used in the marketing of the crop. Here, too much, it is every man for himself, and an apple crop is too often sold to the first man who happens along, buys them on the tree, and hauls them away. We are not forgetting that we have many fine orchards, scientifically harvested, but their output is largely shipped away. Selected apples, the best we grow, could be crowded on the home market, if a strong selling organization got to work—pushing each variety of apples in its season from the the harvest apple to the Baldwin and Spy, and placing name-cards on each sort of apple in every fruit shop so that both buyers and sellers may become educated in regard to the fruit of the province. To the skilled apple-fancier Ontario could offer a successive change of table apple for almost every week from the end of August until Christmas.

#### THEY ALL ADVERTISE

"A hen is not supposed to have much common sense or tact. Yet every time she lays an egg she cackles forth the fact.

A rooster hasn't got a lot of intellect to show. But none the less most roosters have enough good sense to crow.

The mule, the most despised of beasts, has a parallel way. It letting folks know he's around by his insistent bray.

The busy little bees they buzz. Bulls bellow and cows moo. The watchdogs bark, the geese honk and geese and pigeons coo.

The peacock struts his tail and squawks. Pigs squeal and rabbits squeak. And even serpents hiss.

To him below. Not man, the grinning masterpiece That nature could devise, Will often stop and hesitate Before he'll advertise."

—Southern Ruralist.

Aunt: "And were you a very good girl at church this morning, Bessie?"  
Bessie: "Oh, yes, Aunt. A man offered me a big plate full of money, and I said, No, thank you."







## ROBERT READ PLASTERING, LATHING AND STUCCO WORK

NEW WORK OR REPAIRING, LARGE  
OR SMALL JOBS

THE PLASTERING ON THE  
BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
ANNEX IS OUR WORK

PHONE 102J

PHONE 102J

BEAMSVILLE

## JOHN PEART PLUMBING AND HEATING ENGINEERS

SPECIALIZE IN PLUMBING AND HEAT-  
ING IN LARGE BUILDINGS

THE PLUMBING WORK AND  
HEATING APPARATUS WERE  
INSTALLED BY THIS  
FIRMS

PHONE 476.

36 QUEEN STREET

ST. CATHARINES

## ALEC HAWLEY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ALL KINDS OF  
GENERAL ELECTRICAL WORK

WE DID THE WIRING AND  
ELECTRICAL WORK OF  
BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
ANNEX

PHONE 1974W.

PHONE 1974W

ST. CATHARINES

## PEN PICTURE OF NEW ANNEX TO BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Description of Building As It Stands Complete  
Today—Fourteen Different Contractors and  
Sub-Contractors Contribute Knowledge to  
Complete Architects' Designs of High and  
Vocational School Addition, and Community  
Hall—Artistic and Substantial.

Beamsville has had a school since 1782; and a Grammar or High School since 1846. In the first decade of the Nineteenth century the first High School in Upper Canada were erected: at Kingston, at Cornwall, at York (now Toronto), and at Niagara. These were then important centres, but it was but a little over three decades later that Beamsville became possessed of one, and from that time on has been always to the forefront.

The school in 1846 was the gift of Jacob Beam, Jr.; it was known as the Academy, and Andrew A. Comfort was the first teacher. This served for over forty years—until 1887, when a school that was then considered the last word, was erected. But the district had begun to see the advantages of the Beamsville High School, and it was but six years—1893—before another larger one became necessary.

This building, which is now one of the Public Schools, served for a number of years, but it also became too crowded, and the first building shown in the smaller picture was erected and opened in Feb. 1919. Again came one of those rapid strides in the quest for knowledge, so that now, five years later, the annex around which this article is woven is a necessity.

The new building has a frontage facing the west of 100 feet and a depth of 113 feet, with a wing at the rear centre of 40 x 41 feet, which wing will be used as a farm implement shop for the twinning of mechanical knowledge into those students who are more particularly interested in agriculture. The building is but one story in height, built of Grimsby red pressed brick and the facade is trimmed with Indian limestone, four plain Doric columns adorning the entrance. And the construction, it might be remarked, is as nearly fire-proof as possible.

In either side of the main entrance is a room 14 x 24 which will be used as a public library and a reading room. A community hall 57x79 with a large balcony, over the main entrance, and a stage in addition, 24 feet deep and 37 feet wide, occupies the centre of the building, while on either side of this hall are the class rooms with separate entrances to the outside. These six class rooms are each 24x32 feet, three on each side, with a teachers' room, girls' cloak room, and lavatory on the south side, and boys' locker room and lavatory on the north. Between the two buildings is a hall 17 x 32 feet, while all around the new building is a concrete walk four feet wide.

The design and construction of the building have been under the care of Nicholson & Macbeth, architects, of St. Catharines, who are to be greatly complimented on bringing the building to such a successful completion.

The general contract for the building was placed with Newman Bros., of St. Catharines, for \$81,000, which figures has not been exceeded in any way; a rather unusual occurrence on most large structures. The Board of Education, the architects, and the general contractors have shown their business ability in keeping within the original estimates.

On approaching the entrance one is reminded of the solidity of the education to be imparted within the walls by the massive stone door under a heavy stone lintel on which is engraved "Community Hall," above which again is an inset stone conveying the legend "High and Vocational School."

On passing through the doors a wide hall is entered paved in battleship grey, flanked on either side by partitions of leaded glass, in the centre of which are the doors leading on the right to a reading room and on the left to a room which is intended to be used as a library. In each of these rooms is a vault built into the wall for the preservation of records and valuable books and documents. These vaults were built by the W. E. Frith-Croft Safe Co., of Hamilton, and their utility can not be of a much greater value than they are as an ornament to an otherwise prosaic corner.

The ceilings of these rooms are finished in ivory, a drop ceiling extending down about twelve inches; the walls from the drop ceiling to the chair rail are light buff; and from the chair rail to the base board is three feet of burlap done in light chocolate. Four drop lights in the library and three in the reading room supply abundance of light.

The leaded glass partitions, the work of the Hobbs Manufacturing company, of Toronto, (as is also all the glass in the building), lead one to an artistic pair of French doors opening into the Community hall, which with its 3000 square feet of space gives one a real impression of the largeness of the building, which one does not gain from outside appearances.

The auditorium proper has 4500 square feet of Maple flooring in two-inch strips, which the chairs remind, is slight to gladden the hearts of dancers. It is doubtful if there is a floor in any public building in the Niagara peninsula to equal this one. The grade is exceptionally high—the

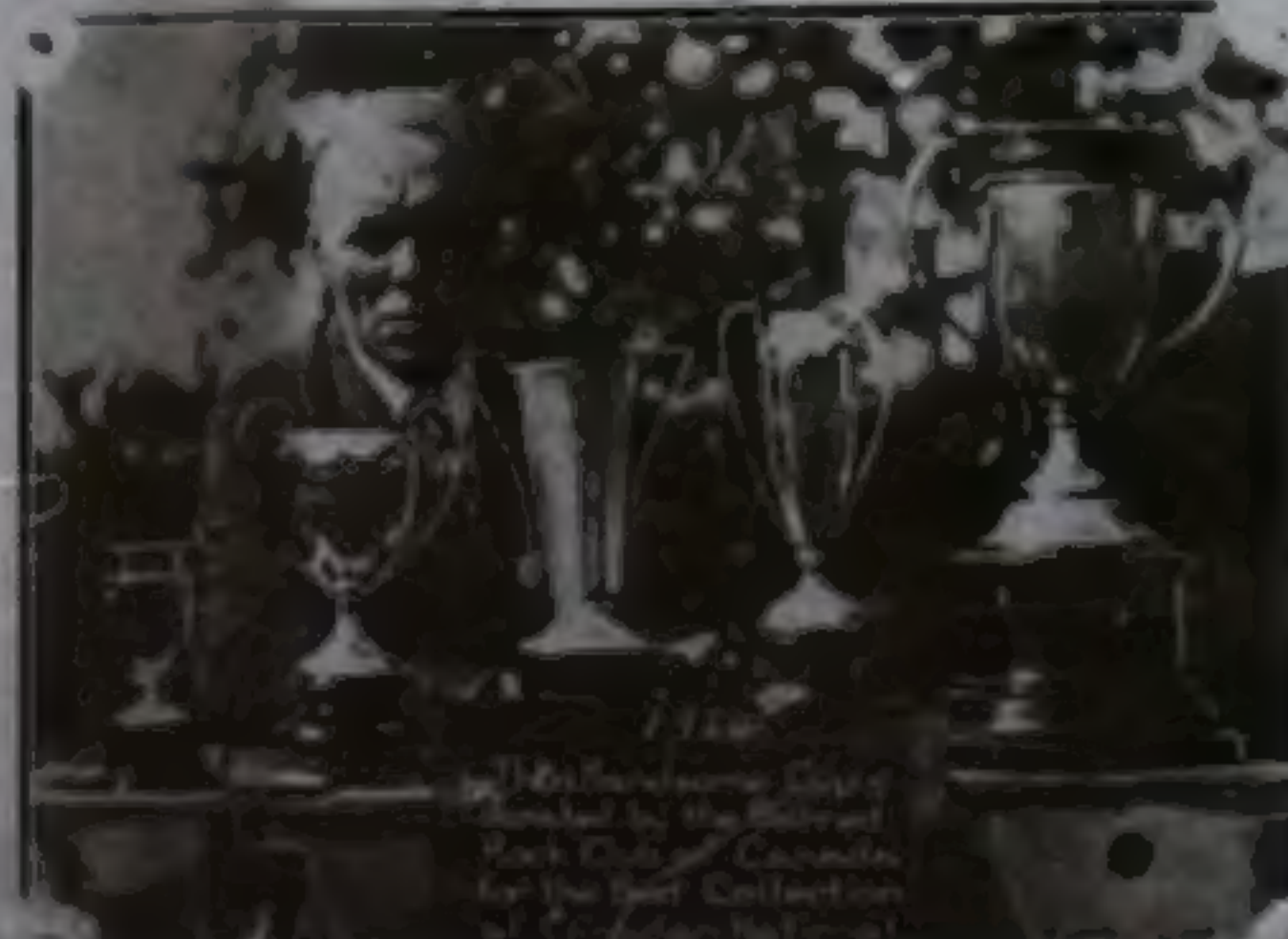
rooms, set close together in the west or front wall, and extending nearly twenty feet across. Beneath these windows are two steam radiators, each ten and one-half feet long, while in the opposite wall are heating and ventilating shafts, fresh air being forced in high up in the wall and the dead air drawn out through an opening reaching to the floor.

On either side of the Community hall are doors leading to other class rooms, two on each side with two doors to each room. And all the class rooms have individual entrances to the outside. In these side rooms there are six windows, and practically the same heat radiation, and the same blackboard space as the two in the front.

The second room on the south side will be fitted up most completely as an agricultural laboratory and will also be used as a kitchen in connection with the hall. At the rear of this again is the teachers' room. On the north side, taking the same space as the teachers' room, but at the west end, is a hall leading to the main building.

Going again to the front of the hall the commodious stage presents itself with regulating footlights, and a beautifully paneled front showing the master woodworker's genius, though the carpentry contractors, Davis & Dean, of St. Catharines, have shown their artistry all through the building. On each side of the stage leading from the main auditorium, are double French doors in similar design to those at the front, leading to halls from which are doors leading on the south side, to two rooms—cloak room and lavatory for the girls—and on the north side to two more—boys' locker room and lavatory.

From these halls are also entrances to the stage, and above the hall on



"Beamsville public school pupils won five of the six county prize presents at the Teachers' Convention, on Thursday, Oct. 30; a very good thing for the local staff under Mr. Hicks—News Item.

John Hicks has been for many years the principal of Beamsville public school, but not only does he make prize winners of his pupils, he has a goodly part of his holidays and spare time to a Book of Honour, Plymouth Rock, and has brought his birds to such a state of perfection that he usually wins the lion's share of the prizes at any show at which he exhibits. At the last Canadian National Exhibition he won the silver cup for the best collection, as he did the year before, as well as four other cups. He is here shown with his trophies.

highest obtainable by latest methods of machining—and is a credit to all connected therewith. To start at the front of the building (the rear of the hall) one turns to the right and ascends a flight of steps, the treads of which are in one piece, to a balcony with eight tiers of seats with a capacity of about 200, with a passage way encircling the whole. The side walls of the gallery are of pressed brick to a height of about six feet, and then finished similar to the other walls. Here it may be as well to state that all the woodwork of the interior, except the floors, is in Georgia pine, finished in natural wood, and so admirably has Dan Walker, the decorator, applied the finish that one is inclined to think there is no "finish," the beautiful grain of that wood standing out so clearly.

Descending to the main auditorium the brick wall height of seven feet above which the light buff prevail until it encounters a long row of windows on each side which give ample daylight. The ceiling of the hall is thirty feet above the floor, and from the ceiling are suspended twelve drop lights with thirteen-inch Soler-Globe, into the hall proper, while there are three over the balcony and three more behind the proscenium arch of the stage. At the front of the balcony is electrical equipment for the attaching of lanterns or moving picture projecting machines.

On right and left of the entrance, opening to the west, are doors leading to class rooms. These two front class rooms, in fact all the class rooms, are finished the same as the rooms described, except that the drop ceiling comes down two feet, and two of the walls have blackboards running the full width. There are five large windows in each of these

the north side, entered by a door high up on the wall of the stage, is a unique heating chamber for use in ventilating the whole building with fresh sterilized air. Here are many hundreds of feet of steam radiation through which the fresh air is forced by a large motor-driven fan built by the Canadian Blower & Forge Co., of Kitchener, attached to galvanised ducts which carry the air to the different rooms.

Behind the right wing of the stage is a switch box containing twelve push-button switches for controlling the ceiling lights in the auditorium. At the rear of the stage are six sliding doors which admit to the farm implement shop at the rear, permitting the stage to be greatly extended when required. This wing is practically all glass on three sides, except for a door some dozen feet square at the rear, designed to permit the entrance of tractors, separators, binders, etc. Besides this door and the sliding doors from the stage there is a door leading from the hall on each side. The floor is of square cedar

(Continued on page 12)

## DAN WALKER PAINTER AND DECORATOR

NO WORK TOO BIG, NONE TOO  
SMALL

ALL THE PAINTING ON THE  
BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
ANNEX WAS DONE BY US.  
IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

ALBERT STREET

PHONE 170

BEAMSVILLE

## NICHOLSON & MACBETH ARCHITECTS

THE BEAMSVILLE HIGH AND  
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ANNEX  
AND COMMUNITY HALL WAS  
DESIGNED BY THIS FIRM

PHONE 621.

46 QUEEN ST.

ST. CATHARINES

## ROOFING

WE TAKE CONTRACTS FOR ALL  
KINDS OF

SLATE, FELT, AND GRAVEL  
ROOFS

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ANY JOB

THE ROOFING WORK ON THE  
BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
ANNEX WAS DONE BY US

ALL REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

## J. J. NICHOLS & SONS

PHONES 553, 2208.

63-65 QUEEN ST.

ST. CATHARINES

## NEWMAN BROS.

GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS

PHONE 275

MANY LARGE BUILDINGS  
AND WORKS IN THE  
NIAGARA PENINSULA  
ARE EVIDENCE OF  
OUR METHODS

BEAMSVILLE HIGH AND  
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL  
ANNEX WAS ERECTED

NEWMAN BROS.

75 ST. PAUL STREET

S. CATHARINES

### PUBLIC SCHOOL STAFF

Though the Public Schools of Beamsville are separate buildings and the article is of the High School only, the staffs of the Public Schools are given for the benefit of those who wish to preserve this paper as a record of the schools. The teachers in the Public Schools are:

John Hicks, principal.  
Mervin Glast.  
Miss Helen Hicks.  
Miss Ivy Barnes.  
Miss Myrtle Royce.  
Miss Mary Moninger.

## DAVIS & DEAN

BUILDERS

PHONE 2141J

DAVIS & DEAN DID THE  
CARPENTRY AND WOOD-  
WORK ON BEAMSVILLE  
HIGH SCHOOL ANNEX  
THIS WORK SPEAKS  
FOR ITSELF.

WOODWORKING OF  
ANY AND ALL KINDS.  
IF IT IS WOOD.

ASK US FOR ESTIMATES  
CONCERNING YOUR WORK

QUEENSTON STREET

ST. CATHARINES



